

SPORTS



Tretyak's goal under threat in the USSR vs West Germany game.
Photo DPA-TASS

Soviet squad still to be finalized

World champions the USSR ice-hockey squad are putting the finishing touches to preparations for the world and European championships which will get underway on April 16 in Düsseldorf, Munich and Düsseldorf. 23 out of the 25 possible called up by coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurinikov will be ultimately selected. The candidates include ace players goalscorer Tretyak and Myshkin, defenceman Petsov, Kasaninov, Bobrov, Pervukhin and Bliznevich, attackers Kuznetsov, Larionov, Makarov, Mironov, Baldeev, V. Gulyakov, Kapustin, Tyunin, Shepelov, Kozhevnikov and Zhukov, as well as recent newcomers to the team — Grishinov, Bykov and Vasilev, who gave a good account of themselves in the latest USSR-NHL series.

The line-up will be finalized following two encounters between the first and second Soviet teams in Moscow on April 9 and 10.

The coaches will certainly take account of the candidates' performance in two recent continental games versus the West German national. The USSR won the first game at Garmisch-Partenkirchen 3-2, with Larionov, Bykov and Gulyakov scoring for the winners, and the second game was held on April 4 when this issue went to press.

In the meantime, the USSR-2 side won an international tournament in Leningrad with eight points ahead of Sweden (6), Czechoslovakia (4), Canada's Olympic side (2), and Finland (0).

USA AND CANADA OUT IN THE COLD?

A commission specially created by FIFA has considered official confirmation by the USA, Canada, and Mexico of their bidding for the 1990 world football championship and concluded that only Mexico's candidature will continue in the running.

The commission led by Hermann Neubauer of West Germany scrupulously studied the three nations' possibilities and decided that those of the USA and Canada are far from what is needed, even though their confirmations were well prepared and enjoy government backing.

Nonetheless, told newsmen that

WON ALL MATCHES

The USSR free-style wrestling squad have scored their fourth successive win over their American hosts. They won the closing match at Stillwater.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

Chess: WORLD CHALLENGER QUARTERFINALS

Nana Ioseliani, of the USSR, has just one more point to score to win a world challenger series quarterfinals match now taking place at Velden, Austria. She leads 4.5 to 2.5 against Liu Shiliang, from China.

Also in Velden, Vasily Smyslov, of the USSR, leads Robert Hübner, of West Germany, 3-2. The sixth game of their quarterfinals match was adjourned.

SCHOOLGIRL GETS EUROPEAN CUP

Soviet schoolgirl Anzhela Stanislavich, 16, won the ten-metre platform at the European diving championships at Brno, Czechoslovakia, totalling 444.00 points.



Yugoslav Metelskis attacking in their European Winners Cup return semifinal leg in Moscow versus Central Army Club. He latter won 25-16 and made the finals though losing the first encounter 23-17.
Photo by Ilya Grishkov

REVIEWED DECISION

With several weeks left to go before the 1983 world ice-hockey championship in West Germany, Canada has been awarded its 19th world title, helping the game's originators outrun the USSR, which has 18 such titles to its credit.

As it happens, the International Ice Hockey Federation recently gave the 1920 summer Olympic tournament held in Antwerp, Belgium, and won by Canada, official world championship status.

The tournament, attended for the first time by European and American nationals, was won by a Winnipeg amateur club representing Canada, which thrashed Czechoslovakia 15-0, Sweden 12-1 and went on to beat the USA 2-0.

The Federation decision also means that since a total of 48 championships have been held to date, the April 16-May 2 spectacular in West Germany will be the 49th such event.

JUDO GAINS

MOMENTUM IN CUBA

A field of 142, representing all of the country's provinces, recently attended Cuba's first ever women's judo championship in Havana.

Mexico already held a world championship last in 1970 and if FIFA approves its nomination, it will be the first country to host such a football spectacular for a second time.



Recently at a chess festival in Orenburg Soviet schoolchildren joined by their Bulgarian counterparts, whose parents helped build the Soyuz gas pipeline.
The photo shows Soviet and Bulgarian chess players.

CYPRUS
● Sputnik Ltd.,
Cost, Paleologou 19,
Nicosia*

DEUTSCHE DEMOKRATISCHE REPUBLIC

● Deutsche Post und
dienst Zusteller
● Deutsche Post,
Zeilungserfleibamt, Straße der Palast Kommune 3-4,
1004 Berlin

USA

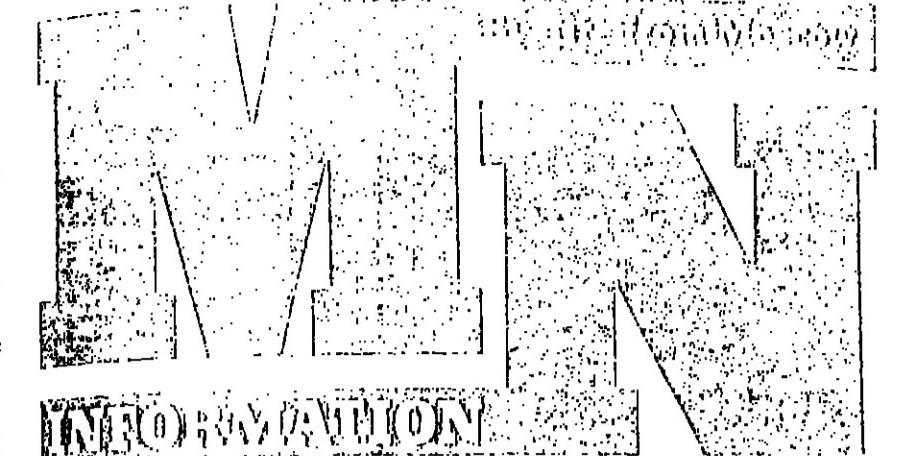
● Total Circulation Services,
Inc. 11 8th Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011
● Four Continent Book
Corp., 149 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10010
● Znaniye Book Store,
Bratislava 2
● Sovetskaya Kniga,
Leningradskaya 14,
Bratislava 2



DEAR READERS!

In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

MN INFORMATION NO.



No. 28 (443), APRIL 9-11, 1983

Price 5 kopeks

Dmitry USTINOV: retribution will inevitably follow



The meeting in Volgograd.

ANTI-WAR PROTEST IN VOLGOGRAD

Peace advocates at a recent anti-war meeting in the Soviet city of Volgograd, on the Volga, vigorously protested against the military policy being pursued by the US administration led by the president, and against its intention of deploying in Western Europe, primarily in West Germany, Pershing-2 missiles targeted at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Those taking part approved an appeal to peace advocates in West Germany and other European nations as well as the United States, which reads, in part, as follows:

On behalf of the people of Volgograd, on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens who perished here on the banks of the Volga, while defending not just their home and Motherland but the whole of Europe from fascism, we issue this appeal: let us do all we can to avert another tragedy, which could be on a far more horrendous scale than that.

Peace champions, friends, we urge everyone of you, irrespective of your national affiliation and political conviction, social status and creed, to do everything within your power to advance our common goal — to defend peace and stave off nuclear disaster.

We are firmly convinced that if united peace-loving nations and peoples can stem the tide of armaments and safeguard peace on earth.

POLITBUREAU

WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting, Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered the long term energy programme of the USSR, elaborated on the basis of the decisions adopted at the 26th Party Congress, and at subsequent Plenary Meetings of the Central Committees of the CPSU. The energy programme of the USSR is designed to ensure the solution to the country's basic strategic task of long term economic development which entails a structural, technological and managerial reshuffle of the country's economy with the purpose of accelerating the switch over to the intensive and energy saving path of development.

The programme has been elaborated taking into account calculations based on the principle indicators of the USSR's economic and social development for the period ending in the year 2000.

The energy programme of the USSR is aimed at improving the structure of the country's energy balance, at achieving the fastest development of the atomic power industry, including fast reactors, and at continuing the search for new energy sources. Measures are in hand for further increasing the volume of gas and oil production in Western Siberia and for providing for their transportation to the European part of the country; for ensuring a steady growth in the efficiency of the fuel and energy complex on the basis of the introduction of the latest scientific and technological achievements; and for the creation of a reliable system of saving energy and resources.

Also discussed at the meeting was the issue of honouring contracted obligations for the delivery of goods and of ministries, departments and enterprises bearing greater responsibility in this connection.

Proposals for the development of individual branches of the economy and of industrial regions requiring large capital investment were considered as was the timing of their introduction.

The further elaboration of the present law on labour collectives, and their being given a greater role in the running of factories, establishments and organizations were debated.

This picture was taken by our photographer Andrei Kuyrev at the international exhibition, "Machines and Equipment for the Manufacture of Vehicles — Transnistromash '83," which has opened in Moscow. For more on the exhibition, the first of its kind to have been held in this country, see page 7.

The ball is in NATO's court

The socialist countries are awaiting a constructive response to their proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration and to the Soviet proposals of December 21, 1982. The solution of the problem of the nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe should exclude the deployment of new American medium-range missiles and secure the maintenance of a military and strategic balance at increasingly lower levels, says the communiqué issued at the end of the meeting of the Committee of Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers held in Prague.

It is noted in the document that there has been no progress at the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, which are being accompanied by preparations

(Continued on page 2)

for the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

The member-states of the Warsaw Treaty confirmed their desire for the complete removal from Europe of all nuclear weapons, both medium range and tactical, and their readiness to work towards the achievement of such a goal. A major step in this direction would be drastic reductions in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of equality and equal security.

The ministers:

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

the basis of equality.

● expressed the hope that the

NATO countries will adopt

Mauno Koivisto on Soviet-Finnish treaty

Helsinki. The 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty, in its version of 35 years back, is a well-balanced document, said Mauno Koivisto, President of Finland, speaking on Finnish radio and TV on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the treaty. None of its provisions have lost their significance.

Not one article of the 1948 Treaty can be deleted or its significance belittled. This is why, he continued, we have to discuss the question of when we should put forward a proposal for extending this treaty and for what length of time.

Appeal by Sam Nujoma

Paris. An appeal to the French government to stop all cooperation with the racist regime in Pretoria has been made by Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa Peoples' Organization, Franco-People's reports.

France is one of South Africa's most active partners in different areas, particularly in the military sphere. The South African army's arsenals mainly consist of French weapons and equipment supplied to the apartheid regime in violation of

the international embargo. French participation in the building of an independent nuclear potential for the South African regime is a cause of great concern on the African continent. French firms have given Pretoria assistance in the construction of the Koeberg atomic power project, by supplying two atomic reactors. According to the world campaign against military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa, these reactors may be used in the manufacture of nuclear arms.

Pastoral message on war and peace

Washington. The American Catholic bishops are vigorously opposed to the arms race, which is one of the great curses of mankind, says the final draft of their pastoral message on war and peace.

The first draft of the document adopted late last year by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops declared "immoral" the House's nuclear strategy and a "deadly sin" the nuclear war deemed possible by the Reagan administration in various variants — from "limited" to "protracted". Such a stand by the American top Catholics clearly angered the Washington administration.

Pressure from the administration, however, was of no avail. The final draft of the pastoral message contains all the basic provisions of the two former variants.

The bishops have urged the administration to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As is known, last year the Soviet Union made such a pledge unilaterally. The draft also calls for an agreement limiting tests, and the production

of 1,000 similar weapons would be increased by that very number.

Marshal Ustinov also gave an evaluation of the space and ABM defence systems about which Reagan had spoken.

In reality this would be not a

defensive measure but an offensive one, one aimed at acquiring a nuclear first strike potential for the United States, said the minister. It is calculated at depriving the Soviet Union of the ability to deliver a retaliatory blow and disarming the country now out of work.

USSR in the face of the American nuclear threat.

We stress once again and with all responsibility that the Soviet Union will never forgo its security and the security of its allies, Dmitry Ustinov emphatically concluded.

U.S. defense spending is still at large thanks to the intervention of the American special services. He is Fritz Mursdorff who over a number of years was a Gestapo chief in Oranienburg. Journalists from the French television company France Régions 3 have taken candid camera shots of a meeting with the criminal who now lives in Frankfurt on the Main, West Germany.

Mursdorff, who was sentenced to death in 1953 in France, is charged on at least seven counts.

He is guilty of the deportation to Germany of 2,139 French out of whom 1,159 were never to return. On Mursdorff's orders, Gestapo men shot dead or put

alive down a well 36 people in the town of Henrich near Bourges. On a farm near the town of La Ferté-Saint-Aubin, on June 10, 1944, the Gestapo surrounded and shot dead 42 resistance members, most of whom were aged from 17 to 18.

Immediately after the war, the journalists stress, Mursdorff was saved like Barbie by the Americans who refused to extradite him to France. After the war he lived in Frankfurt on the Main, where he was first appointed judge and then became chief editor of the leading West German law magazine. In 1976, he was found by Serge and Beata Klarfeld, two lawyers, who dedicated themselves to searching out and exposing Nazi criminals. They handed the results of their investigation to the Frankfurt Prosecutor's office, and Mursdorff was "punished" by being made to retire.

At present, the technology for the operation is being perfected, and Lee believes that in a few years the method could be used to treat people.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND

A major burial ground dating to the Ancient Kingdom (4th-3rd millennium B.C.) has been found in the oasis of Dakha by a group of French archaeologists excavating in Egypt.

In the tomb of a local ruler a large quantity of golden objects, earthenware, marble utensils and other household items were found.

CHILEAN JUNTA IN CRISIS

Writing in PRAVDA on the massive unrest among the Chilean working people, Alkhalil Kalashnikov stresses that such violent disturbances have not been seen in the country since Pinochet came to power. The author thinks that this is but a backlash against the stilling atmosphere of political oppression which has been gripping Chile for the past nine years as well as the disastrous state of the country's economy dominated by international monopolies. The economic impasse, which cannot be reversed even by lavish aid from the International Monetary Fund, is a serious threat to Pinochet's political position, Kalashnikov points out.

HERITAGE PRESERVED

Mangala, an old castle on the shores of the Rio San Juan on Nicaragua's border with Costa Rica will soon take on a new lease of life for the Nicaraguan government has decided to restore this historical monument built by Spanish conquistadors in the 17th century and partially destroyed by British Admiral Nelson when he attempted to invade Nicaragua.

The castle is to become a museum and historical centre. The law on the protection of the national cultural and historical heritage passed last year by the State Council of the Republic is an important milestone in Nicaragua's life.

VIEWPOINT

Nikolai OBOLEV

WHY MOSCOW HAS TO KEEP ITS MISSILES BEYOND THE URALS

In renouncing President Reagan's "zero option" for solving the problem of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko listed several reasons why this proposal is unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

Wrote the proposal adopted, he stressed, Moscow would have to eliminate Moscow's medium-range missiles not just in the European but also in the Asian part of the country which would leave the United States with nearly 2.5 times the amount of warheads in Soviet possession.

Is this proposal a mere miscalculation, an error — or another Washington propaganda trick to hoodwink the public? The odds point to the latter. A glance at a world map will

reveal a ring of American military bases and facilities which have been encircling the Soviet Union for several decades.

In the Indian Ocean region alone there are now around 25 American military bases and facilities and 140,000 servicemen. The ocean is now a home to two American aircraft-carriers with 180 warplanes aboard, three nuclear-powered submarines and guard vessels.

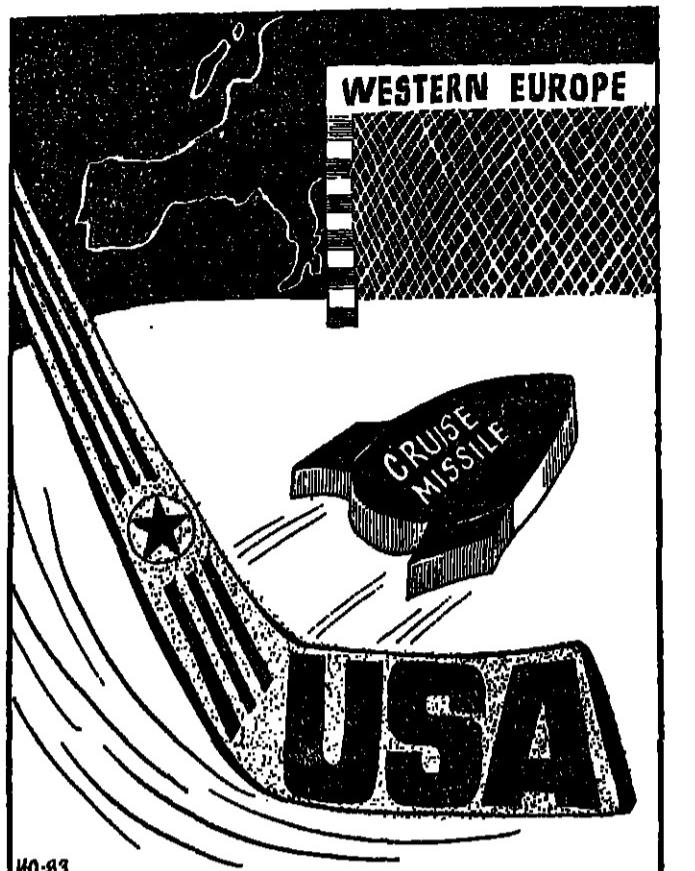
Andrei Gromyko stated that the Indian Ocean, particularly the American Diego Garcia base, the Persian Gulf and adjacent waters are loaded with nuclear weapons, and the same is true of Japan and South Korea, the latter being a vast base of more accurately, of nuclear weapon bases — with all these weapons being able to reach

about an "automatic escalation" of possible military conflict in Asia — nothing short of the use of nuclear weapons at the discretion of the American high command.

This is why we need the missiles deployed in the Asian part of the USSR — we need them to give us a measure of security, Andrei Gromyko said. Significantly enough, we are talking of missiles sited on Soviet territories — unlike the American ones deployed in military bases thousands of miles away from the United States proper.

As for the countries which now host American military bases and stockpiles of American nuclear weapons and carriers, one thing is clear — they have all become nuclear hostages of the United States with all the consequences ensuing from such a position.

I do not think that given an all-out nuclear missile conflict we would have time to determine whether the missiles were fired against the Soviet Union with the full knowledge of the government of a given state, or whether the issue was still on the agenda of the parliament of legislative assembly of a respective nation. Naturally enough, one is no doubt as to what the effects of such a conflict could be.



Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

CONSPIRACY AGAINST GRENADA

Washington. The United States is preparing for a large-scale invasion of Grenada by armed mercenaries to overthrow the progressive regime led by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The invasion may begin in a matter of days, said Grenada's Foreign Minister Uriah Whiteman.

Addressing the Organization of American States, he said among other things, that when the Reagan administration became power, the United States had launched a subversive campaign against Grenada resorting to all means at its disposal. Its American actions represent a direct threat to our state and to the entire region. The US administration has rejected all its proposals for a constructive dialogue. In August 1981, the CIA devised a plan for military intervention on the island. We have substantial evidence that the conspiracy to overthrow the revolutionary government of Grenada is approaching a climax, he said.

FACTS and EVENTS

© "Neo-nazis will not get into parliament" is the slogan of the Austrian anti-fascists and democrats, who have launched a nationwide movement against the nomination of right-wing extremist groups for the April 24 parliamentary elections.

© In Kinshasa, Israel and Zaire have signed a number of agreements to "expand technical cooperation". These documents supplement the recently concluded treaty under which Israel is to train and equip Zairean Army.

© A demand to extend the agreement on "voluntary restrictions" on exports of Japanese cars to the United States was made by Sam M. Gibbons, Chairman of the House of Representatives' sub-committee on trade at a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

PIERRE MAUROY'S AUSTERITY MEASURES

Paris. The French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has presented to the National Assembly a new government economic programme providing for a range of austere measures.

According to the government, these are to help bring down the rate of inflation and reduce the balance of trade deficit which last year was in excess of \$2 billion million francs and to mitigate the consequences of the recent devaluation of the franc. In order to achieve these aims, the government has decided to raise the price of gas and electricity, and of public transport fares, and to make substantial increases in direct and indirect taxation. Presenting its programme to the Assembly, Mr Mauroy admitted that the measures to put the economy on the road to recovery could make it difficult to combat unemployment, with two million people in the country now out of work.

GREECE AND NATO

Athens, Greece will only play a limited part in the strategic manoeuvres which NATO is to hold in the East Mediterranean under the code name of Operation Force-83 and Distant Thunder.

According to a spokesman for the Greek Defense Ministry, the military and political leadership of the country has decided to take part in only one of the exercises, making available to NATO the Greek torpedoed "Tombolas".

The Detarrent Force manoeuvre is to be held between April 24 and May 15. As for the Distant Thunder exercise scheduled for the end of May, Greece has decided to withdraw its troops from the joint NATO force because of disagreements with its "friends".

The United States is now preparing to equip its Far Eastern naval forces with cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear charges and has decided to deploy in Japan F-16 fighter-bombers, also capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It has not given up its plans to site neutron weapons in the region, and all this against a backdrop of a rapidly changing situation.

The following subjects are included on the colloquium: the principles of the ecological component of the Synod of the Orthodox Church; the agenda of the legislative assembly of a respective nation. Naturally enough, one is no doubt as to what the effects of such a conflict could be.

A repetition of the tragedy of Sabra and Chatila. Thus is described the barbaric crime perpetrated by the Israelis in the cities of the West Bank where the Zionists used nerve gas against the population causing mass poisonings.

In the photo: an Israeli patrol in the cordoned off area of Nahlaot. Photo AP-TASS



Unacceptable agreement

Athens. "Cooperation and good relations cannot be one-way streets", the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou told a delegation of US Congressmen explaining his country's position in the North Atlantic bloc. The delegation were members of the House of Representatives' commission on armed forces. Commenting upon NATO intentions of creating a new regional headquarters in Larissa, in Central Greece, Andreas Papandreou said they cannot be realized since the present government regards as "substantially unacceptable" the agreement by which several years ago the country again became a member of NATO.

ROBOT-TAILORS

Japan has started the production of computer-operated robots with electronic vision which automatically cut and sew clothes all on their own. Clothes factories are now being designed to be staffed exclusively by robots.

LASER MELTS BLOOD CLOTS

A novel way of treating arterial sclerosis has been suggested by the American doctor Garret Lee. His method is based on the use of a laser beam and light guide.

During an experiment, a rabbit had light guide inserted into a clotted artery. When acted upon by a laser beam, the blood clot melted like butter.

At present, the technology for the operation is being perfected, and Lee believes that in a few years the method could be used to treat people.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND

A major burial ground dating to the Ancient Kingdom (4th-3rd millennium B.C.) has been found in the oasis of Dakha by a group of French archaeologists excavating in Egypt.

In the tomb of a local ruler a large quantity of golden objects, earthenware, marble utensils and other household items were found.

Theft of the century?

London. The largest robbery in British history has taken place here. According to the "Daily Mirror", six armed men burst into the Security Express building, a company specializing in the transportation of large sums of money, and forced watchmen to open the safes by

threatening them with firearms. The criminals made off with the huge sum of 7 million pounds sterling.

The "Daily Express" reminds

it readers that to date the largest robbery had been in 1963

when about 2.6 million pounds sterling were stolen from a post

office in London.

Two years ago Pinochet used terror and fraud to "win" a referendum which secured him the presidential office until 1989, but few people now believe he will be able to cling to power this long. All indications are that the fascist experiment in Chile, which took the lives of 30,000 patriots, is nearing its end, Kalashnikov emphasizes.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHO NEEDS THE 'INTERIM SOLUTION'?

It is no accident that the "interim solution" proposed by President Reagan was made just before Easter. Two timing, however, did not make it more fruitful, says Valentin Falin, a political observer, writing in IZVESTIA. Like the "zero option" American style, it is aimed at upsetting the existing equilibrium, at ensuring American military superiority and at obtaining a position from strength on which the Americans intend to build their relations with the USSR.

It will be clear to any sober-minded person that no responsible government leaders would accept a settlement which establishes advantageous security for the opposite side to the detriment of their own country, stresses Falin.

It cannot, and will not accept an agreement in which the calculation of the existing weapons systems is based on a search for superiority rather than on objective criteria. There will be no agreement, if this agreement artificially excludes many hundreds of aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. Anyone who links the scale of the further militarization of Western Europe with Soviet defence measures in the Far East must have lost all sense of proportion and reality. This country will not accept proposals which give the West a 2.5:1 superiority in nuclear warheads.

REASONING BEHIND ISRAEL'S 'PREVENTIVE' STRIKE

Israel is openly engaging in military preparations against Syria. Why is Tel Aviv bent on expanding its aggression in the Middle East, preparing its next blow against this Arab country? A political observer writing in the newspaper TRUD believes that the first and foremost reason is that Damascus is a serious obstacle standing in the way of the annexationist plans of the Israeli leaders. Israel intends to break Syria and to force it to give up its counteraction against the expansion of imperialism and Zionism. Israel is not alone in its designs. It is hardly accidental that the anti-Syrian military hysteria, which is fanned by Tel Aviv, is accompanied by an expansion of political, economic and military aid from the United States. This year, Washington is allocating 2.6 thousand million dollars to support its ally. A sweeping programme has been agreed upon for military deliveries of arms including modern fighter bombers. A decision has been taken to supply the Israeli military with 200 Sidewinder missiles.

THE BOOMERANG EFFECT

Exposing the Pentagon's attempts to justify equipping the US Army with a new arsenal of chemical weapons, P. Akhmetov writes as follows in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA:

The lessons of past wars are that excessive increases in the arsenals of chemical weapons will inevitably enhance the risk of a chemical war breaking out. This is exactly what happened in Vietnam. The use of herbicides to destroy all vegetation in that country was presented by American propagandists as a good action aimed at preserving American lives. Not only did thousands of Vietnamese die as a result, American soldiers also fell victim to toxic substances.

The only sensible approach to the prevention of the danger looming large over mankind is to achieve an international agreement to ban or destroy all chemical weapons.

For this to be attained the United States has to play a constructive part in the negotiations in the Disarmament Committee, and not look for non-existent evidence of the alleged Soviet use of toxic agents, a search which smacks of propaganda gimmickry.

CHILEAN JUNTA IN CRISIS

Writing in PRAVDA on the massive unrest among the Chilean working people, Alkhalil Kalashnikov stresses that such violent disturbances have not been seen in the country since Pinochet came to power. The author thinks that this is but a backlash against the stilling atmosphere of political oppression which has been gripping Chile for the past nine years as well as the disastrous state of the country's economy dominated by international monopolies. The economic impasse, which cannot be reversed even by lavish aid from the International Monetary Fund, is a serious threat to Pinochet's political position, Kalashnikov points out.

Two years ago Pinochet used terror and fraud to "win" a referendum which secured him the presidential office until 1989, but few people now believe he will be able to cling to power this long. All indications are that the fascist experiment in Chile, which took the lives of 30,000 patriots, is nearing its end, Kalashnikov emphasizes.

HERITAGE PRESERVED

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

THE BIGGEST ATOMIC POWER PROJECT IN THE USSR, BEING BUILT IN LENINGRAD, WILL SUPPLY HEATING AND HOT WATER TO A RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF 40,000 INHABITANTS. Construction work has started on the heating supplies system which will use heat arising as a by-product of the station. This country is working on a whole series of such projects for centralized heating and hot water supplies for industrialized centres which are distant from sources of natural fuel.



FLOCKS OF MIGRATING BIRDS HAVE BEEN PUT ROUND-THE-CLOCK OBSERVATION BY ORNITHOLOGISTS IN THE SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLICS. The main route for the yearly migration of European birds lies over this area and a system of reserves has been set up along the length of the route. During this year's migration, scientists will ring hundreds of thousands of birds, which will allow them to ascertain their routes of migration. This work is of great importance, especially in relation to efforts to make flight paths safe for airliners.

FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER, SPRING WINDS WILL NOT AFFECT THE SHIFTING SANDS IN THE DESERT OF MUYNAKHUM IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE EAST OF THE SOVIET UNION, SETTING THEM IN MOTION. The sands have now been reinforced by a forest strip 300 kilometres long planted along the edge of the barkhan dunes. The establishment of forest strips is envisaged under a long-term programme for the protection of fields and orchards in the Kazakh Republic from winds and dust storms.

IN RUSTAVELI, A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTRE IN GEORGIA, CONSTRUCTION WORK HAS STARTED ON A RESIDENTIAL AREA FOR 20,000 PEOPLE. The architects responsible for the development have taken into account the climatic conditions in the Caucasus and thus, the houses will have summer terraces on the rooftops.

Electronics in ports

Electronics has come to help in the operations of the Port of Vostochny. Several hundred containers arrive here every day, apart from other train cars. The electronic system easily handles this volume. It performs 70 different operations. It assigns the terminal and floor number for the container. When the operator dials the container number, the driver is given its location immediately.

The computer also takes care of speedier cargo handling in other ports too. With that purpose in view, it determines the cargo location in the hold or on deck.

The port is now 98 per cent automated by operations.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHERE THE SUBBOTNIK MONEY GOES

On Saturday, April 16, tens of millions of Soviet people will work voluntarily without pay on their day off, writes AGITATOR magazine. Such traditional subbotniki are held annually to mark Lenin's birthday.

On this day those who produce goods of material value come to their usual jobs. Office workers, students, school children, housewives and pensioners tidy up streets and neighbourhoods.

Last year over 155 million people took part. 180 million rubles were contributed to state funds and industrial products worth over 900 million rubles were manufactured.

Where does the money which is earned during the subbotnik and given voluntarily to the state treasury go?

The money, stresses the magazine, goes for the social needs of the Soviet people. It was used to build the all-Union cancer and heart centres, hospitals, schools, resorts for mothers and their children.

CONTROLLING IRRIGATION IN KIRGHIZIA

Millions of hectares of farm land are being irrigated in this country. A considerable share of such lands are found in Central Asia, which badly need precipitation, especially during the hot summer. But there is quite a lot of water in this area, stored in the glaciets of the great mountain range round Central Asia, which feeds the rivers running into canals in the valleys. As soon as snow and ice thaw, water levels in the canals rises, and it recedes when the temperature goes down in the

mountains. Scientists had to find a way to regulate the water supply. To solve the problem, writes PRAVDA, water specialists in Kirghizia (a Republic in Central Asia) used automatic equipment. The main elements of the automatic system are pneumatic hydraulic gates, which regulate the water level very great though—1.5 centimetres. The device, without man's help, protects the canals from overflowing by channelling surplus water to stand-by reservoirs. The system has been successfully tested at the Abashai Canal. The automatic system is now being used not only in Kirghizia, but in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and at the Saratov Irrigation system.

SCIENCE — FOR STEELMAKERS

Last year, 147 million tonnes of steel were produced in this country, one-third of that sum was made in the Urals, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. But still this is not enough. What is the answer? One way, of course, is to increase the production capacities, to produce more and more steel. But intensifying production alone is hardly likely to solve the problem. Science offers another method — a sharp increase in the quality of all the steel, so that less and less of it will be required, while it would serve longer and be more reliable.

This scientific optimism sounds somewhat unusual. It is all the more important. The exploitation of our country's raw material base is moving further and further north, as far north as the tundra. If we take the European part of the USSR (tundra zone), the ASSR and the Nenets National Area) we shall see that over 20 oil and some dozen gas deposits have already been discovered there. Oil fields are spreading and other valuable mineral deposits have also been found in the Ukraine.

This is why the research aimed at improving the qual-

HOUSING IN LATVIA

SEVERAL HUNDRED FAMILIES in Daugavpils, a large industrial centre in the Soviet Baltic Republic of Latvia, recently moved into flats on a new housing estate. Once building is complete on the estate, all city residents will have been rehoused.

The new district, providing housing for 40,000 people, is one of many in the city. The flats are situated in a zone. A school, sports and shopping centres are also being built in the area.

The present rate of building construction in Daugavpils is unprecedented in the history of the 400-year-old city.

Although the modern comfortable flats now being constructed cannot be compared with the old houses, rent there, as elsewhere in the USSR, remains unchanged for many decades. Rent and payments for communal services account for five per cent of the incomes of a factory or its worker's family.

BAM's final leg under construction

THE AUTUMN OF 1964 will be the time for an event which will certainly become an important in Siberian history: trains will start running along the entire stretch of the Baikal-Amur Railway between Ust-Kut and Komsomolsk-on-Amur more than 3,000 kilometres away.

Less than 500 kilometres in the taiga remain for builders to overcome. In order to join the walls of the western and central sections, the last leg is the most difficult one, with steep climbs and slopes (including the Udomsk Pass which is BAM's highest point — 1,337 metres above sea level), marshy valleys of the rivers Chada, Isha, and Sakukan, with the ice of the mountain river Murzin and a tunnel to be cut through the Kodar Ridge. In all 274 bridges and several hydraulic structures will have to be built.

The Baikal-Amur Railway differs from other railways not only because of its difficult geolog-

ical zone with permafrost, earthquake hazards, thermal waters and harsh climate in which the temperature drops down to minus 60°C. The project is unusual in that it will open a great future for a huge region — the land between Baikal and the Amur River. The surrounding area is estimated at 1.5 million square kilometres, which is comparable to the entire territory of Western Europe. Here there are considerable resources of timber and coal, and promising deposits of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Industries will spring up here.

The development programme for the Baikal-Amur Railway zone has international impact too. In the first place it will increase the capacity of the "container bridge" between Europe and South-East Asia. Moreover, the products of East and West Siberian industries will acquire a greater share in Soviet Union's export-import operations.

The Kazandzhik steppe in western Turkmenia, in Central Asia, is now becoming a growing oasis as land improvement workers put to the plow a total of 300 hectares.

The creation of a new zone in the 1,100 km Karakum Desert is part of a vast programme to open up the desert, and promote intensive development of former desert areas now the site of new agro-industries such as cotton-growing, vineiculture, fruit-growing and fodder production. It speeds up land-improvement schemes and sets up new breeding zones.

Close to the plantations created by the Karakum Campaign for hydrotechnicians and shepherds is being built.

Now there are 17 agricultural centres in the zone, all participating actively in the development of the Food Programme. This year they will settle another 11,000 hectares of Karakum virgin lands.

The Valsam Archipelago in Lake Ladoga is to become an historical, architectural and natural preserve.

Its vegetation, unusual for northern areas and the fantastic forms of rock soils plus its architecture which has been tak-

ing shape over hundreds of years have all made the Valsam Islands a very attractive place for holiday-makers and travellers.

The Voskresensky Hermitage which rises above the waters of Lake Ladoga has become the home of a tourist centre whose services will include various exhibitions explaining the area's history and nature. A tourist complex catering for 250-300

people is to be set up in the winter holiday inn.

The excursion routes across the preserve will make it possible for the tourists to familiarize themselves with its unique nature and with the interesting architectural monuments.

Special interest is attached to a collection of poems banned by tsarist censorship and secretly published in 1878 in Geneva. It contains 20 poems, some of them issued for the first time.

The miniature "Lyric" collection, issued in 1836, was released to coincide with 150th birth anniversary of the illustrious poet.

In the preserve attention is paid to reviving what used to be fruit orchards and a medicinal herb garden, as well as the fir-tree alleys which have suffered from natural disasters.

One of the complicated tasks here is to restore the historical and architectural complex which has suffered considerable damage.

The implementation of the

programme for the Valsam Archipelago in Lake Ladoga is to become an historical, architectural and natural preserve.

Its vegetation, unusual for

northern areas and the fantasti-

cally shaped forms of rock soils plus its architec-

tural monuments which have been tak-

ing shape over hundreds of years have all made the Valsam Islands a very attractive place for holiday-makers and travellers.

The Voskresensky Hermitage which rises above the waters of Lake Ladoga has become the home of a tourist centre whose services will include various exhibitions explaining the area's history and nature. A tourist complex catering for 250-300

people is to be set up in the winter holiday inn.

The excursion routes across the preserve will make it possible for the tourists to familiarize themselves with its unique nature and with the interesting architectural monuments.

Special interest is attached to a collection of poems banned by tsarist censorship and secretly published in 1878 in Geneva. It contains 20 poems, some of them issued for the first time.

The miniature "Lyric" collection, issued in 1836, was released to coincide with 150th birth anniversary of the illustrious poet.

In the preserve attention is paid to reviving what used to be fruit

orchards and a medicinal herb garden, as well as the fir-tree alleys which have suffered from natural disasters.

One of the complicated tasks here is to restore the historical and architectural complex which has suffered considerable damage.

The implementation of the

programme for the Valsam Archipelago in Lake Ladoga is to become an historical, architectural and natural preserve.

Its vegetation, unusual for

northern areas and the fantasti-

cally shaped forms of rock soils plus its architec-

tural monuments which have been tak-

ing shape over hundreds of years have all made the Valsam Islands a very attractive place for holiday-makers and travellers.

The Voskresensky Hermitage which rises above the waters of Lake Ladoga has become the home of a tourist centre whose services will include various exhibitions explaining the area's history and nature. A tourist complex catering for 250-300

people is to be set up in the winter holiday inn.

The excursion routes across the preserve will make it possible for the tourists to familiarize themselves with its unique nature and with the interesting architectural monuments.

Special interest is attached to a collection of poems banned by tsarist censorship and secretly published in 1878 in Geneva. It contains 20 poems, some of them issued for the first time.

The miniature "Lyric" collection, issued in 1836, was released to coincide with 150th birth anniversary of the illustrious poet.

In the preserve attention is paid to reviving what used to be fruit

orchards and a medicinal herb garden, as well as the fir-tree alleys which have suffered from natural disasters.

One of the complicated tasks here is to restore the historical and architectural complex which has suffered considerable damage.

The implementation of the

programme for the Valsam Archipelago in Lake Ladoga is to become an historical, architectural and natural preserve.

Its vegetation, unusual for

northern areas and the fantasti-

cally shaped forms of rock soils plus its architec-

tural monuments which have been tak-

ing shape over hundreds of years have all made the Valsam Islands a very attractive place for holiday-makers and travellers.

The Voskresensky Hermitage which rises above the waters of Lake Ladoga has become the home of a tourist centre whose services will include various exhibitions explaining the area's history and nature. A tourist complex catering for 250-300

people is to be set up in the winter holiday inn.

The excursion routes across the preserve will make it possible for the tourists to familiarize themselves with its unique nature and with the interesting architectural monuments.

Special interest is attached to a collection of poems banned by tsarist censorship and secretly published in 1878 in Geneva. It contains 20 poems, some of them issued for the first time.

The miniature "Lyric" collection, issued in 1836, was released to coincide with 150th birth anniversary of the illustrious poet.

In the preserve attention is paid to reviving what used to be fruit

orchards and a medicinal herb garden, as well as the fir-tree alleys which have suffered from natural disasters.

One of the complicated tasks here is to restore the historical and architectural complex which has suffered considerable damage.

The implementation of the

programme for the Valsam Archipelago in Lake Ladoga is to become an historical, architectural and natural preserve.

Its vegetation, unusual for

northern areas and the fantasti-

cally shaped forms of rock soils plus its architec-

tural monuments which have been tak-

ing shape over hundreds of years have all made the Valsam Islands a very attractive place for holiday-makers and travellers.

The Voskresensky Hermitage which rises above the waters of Lake Ladoga has become the home of a tourist centre whose services will include various exhibitions explaining the area's history and nature. A tourist complex catering for 250-300

people is to be set up in the winter holiday inn.

The excursion routes across the preserve will make it possible for the tourists to familiarize themselves with its unique nature and with the interesting architectural monuments.

Special interest is attached to a collection of poems banned by tsarist censorship and secretly published in 1878 in Geneva. It contains 20 poems, some of them issued for the first time.

The miniature "Lyric" collection, issued in 1836, was released to coincide with 150th birth anniversary of the illustrious poet.

In the preserve attention is paid to reviving what used to be fruit

orchards and a medicinal herb garden, as well as the fir-tree alleys which have suffered from natural disasters.

One of the complicated tasks here is to restore the historical and architectural complex which has suffered considerable damage.

The implementation of the

programme for the Valsam Archipelago in Lake Lad

ENTERTAINMENT

COOPERATION MEANS PROGRESS

A recent press conference in Moscow was devoted to cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and foreign countries.

Yuri Barabash, First Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR, described the cultural contacts and exchange the Soviet Union conducts with 100 countries. Such contacts, embracing practically all areas of the arts, are developed on a particular active basis with the socialist countries. More than 60 developing nations now have agreements on science and cultural cooperation with the USSR.

Particular emphasis is placed on cultural links with India and this will continue to be the case, said Yuri Barabash. Last year, he recalled, the ballet company from the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Theatre toured India. In addition a whole series of exhibitions of the works of Indian artists were shown at Soviet museums.

SOFRONOV IN THE GDR

Anatoly Sofronov's play "A Heart Operation" has been a great success at the People's Theatre in Rostock. The GDR press has noted the contemporary appeal of this play, about a surgeon who speaks out for socialist moral's.

I think the actors have given a very accurate portrayal of the heroes, says Sofronov. The production is characterized by its psychological truth while the scenery is marvellous.

"A Heart Operation" is by no means the first play by Sofronov to be staged at Rostock. There have already been productions of his "Strange Doctor", "A Million for a Smile", and "The Moscow Character".

The Leningrad Ballet Ensemble (artistic director Boris Eitman) has again been in Moscow on tour. As always new work was included in its programme: "Chamber Ballets", to the music of Schubert, Brahms, Lutos and Nicolai. Other pieces performed were "Autographs", a choreographical teatralky, "May Day", a ballet-buffe, the "Legend", a tale in ballet and "The Idiot".



A scene from "Autographs".

Winners of two competitions announced



Irina Oliyeva, Variety Artists' Competition winner.

The winners of two competitions, held recently in Moscow, have been announced.

The 7th All-Union Competition of Variety Artists attracted young competitors from all over the country. Upwards of 250 numbers, selected at previews in the constituent republics, were shown during the three rounds of the competition.

The competition which covered all genres of show business revealed a host of new names and talent, said Yan Frenkel, the composer and chairman of the prizemium of the jury. The following showed themselves to be artists of the very highest calibre: the singers I. Oliyeva (Moscow) and N. Rozhkova (Kiev); A. Borovik and B. Oplestayer, representing the variety-circus genre; dancers V. and M. Skizhenko; N. Shifrin, a reciter, and the Ensemble of Folk Music, led by V. Nazarov, from Moscow. They all won first prizes and the title of competition laureate. Competitors from Minsk and Tbilisi, Tallinn and Almaty, Ashkhabad and Kishinev, Vilnius and

Yerevan and other towns carried off the second and third prizes.

Sixty competitors drawn from nearly all the constituent republics — conductors of symphonic music and of opera, teachers and students from music colleges — took part in the 5th All-Union Competition of Conductors. In accordance with a Ministry of Culture decision, this year the



Gintaras Rinkovicius, Conductors' Competition winner.

age limit for competitors was raised from 35 to 40. The competition was held in three rounds plus a final stage.

Our requirements are very high, said chairman of the jury Yuri Simonov. It was decided not to award first prize. The second prize was won by three conductors — Gintaras Rinkovicius (Vilnius), René Martynov (Leningrad) and Igor Golovchin (Voronezh).

We will be keeping our eye on these new names.

Photos by Gennady Dubrovskiy and Konstantin Kokoshkin

THROUGH THE EYES OF A RUSSIAN HISTORIAN

The book "An Historical Description of Georgia" which in the 19th century introduced the progressive people in Russia to Georgia has been published again. This basic work by the Russian historian Yefimy Bolkhovitnov was first published in St Petersburg in 1802 and has now been reproduced in a facsimile edition in Tbilisi.

The book is attractive not only because it was in its time the only encyclopedia on Georgian history. Its author was the first man in Russia to study the art of Shota Rustaveli. Bolkhovitnov described the great poet's life, analysed his eternal poem, "The Man in the Panther's Skin", and looked into the problems of Georgian verification.

A curious find, also linked with Bolkhovitnov, has been made in the manuscripts' archive at the Kiev Public Library. It is his autographed musical score of a melody to lyrics by Beatri: the 16th-century Georgian poet. It is remarkable that Bolkhovitnov wrote a Russian transcription to the poem.

Specialists believe that this book would still be of interest to researchers studying the cultural links between the two peoples.

WHAT'S ON!

April 9-11

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 9 (mat), 10 (mat), 11 (Sunday Concerts), 9 (eve) — Stominsky, "Icarus" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 9 (mat) — A Concert, 10 (mat) — Kremenchuk, "Love for Love" (ballet), 11 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin".

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 9 — Doublebill: Gubarenko, "Tenderness"; Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (operas), 10 (mat) — Zhubanova, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera); 10 (eve) — Pugni, Cidre, Vanlenko, "Emeralda" (ballet), 11 — Tsiniazdze, "Rivarez" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 9 (mat), 10 (mat) — Faisman, "An Old Comedy", 9 (eve) — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General", 10 (eve) — Faisman, "Let the Guitar Play", 11 — Ziv, "Measures Artists".

FILMS

Your Love (India, 2 parts).

A landlord's daughter and

SOVIET-FRENCH LINKS IN THE WORLD OF CINEMA

The seventh session of the mixed Soviet-French committee on cooperation in cinematography has met in Paris to formulate and sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation in this field for the next two years.

The two sides exchanged information on the state of cinema art in their countries and expressed readiness to promote bilateral cooperation in this area, specifically in joint productions, film exchange, improvement of equipment and techniques, research into theory and history of films, exchange in 1983-84 of Weeks of Soviet Films in France and French Films in the USSR and the holding of film retrospectives.

TASHKENT: LITERARY RECITALS IN MEMORY OF KHAMZA

Tashkent, capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, was recently the venue for traditional literary recitals in memory of the founder of Uzbek Soviet literature Khamza Khakimzade Niyaz. Currently this country is celebrating the 94th anniversary of his birth.

He was born in 1889 in the village of Shakhdardan, not the town of Khamza named in his memory.

In his poetry Khamza catalogues the social inequality of bourgeois society as well as reflecting the traditional image of unshared love. Active in the revolutionary struggle in Central Asia, he was killed by counter-revolutionaries in 1928. He was the author of the first Uzbek Soviet play, "Rich Landowner and Farm-Labourer". Also popular is his play, "Tricks of Maisara".

Khamza enriched the Oriental poetic form — and — by the techniques of folk verse (barmak). He is widely known not just as a poet, but also as a composer and for his work in the theatre. The Uzbek Academic Drama Theatre in Tashkent was named after him.

Khakimzade Niyaz

More than a thousand firms and publishers in 140 countries cooperate with the Soviet foreign trade association Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga (International Book) which is celebrating its 60th anniversary.

Our association sells to and buys from other countries books, periodicals, postage stamps and records, said Yuri Leonov, Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga's General Director in an interview to an MNI correspondent.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 777 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million